

## TIRPITZ RETIREMENT PRECIPITATES CRISIS

Ex-Chief in U-Boat Warfare  
Upheld by Germans Who  
Would Defy U. S.

### SAY "STOP CHANCELLOR"

BERLIN, via London, March 18.—The resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is characterized by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the semi-official organ, as the most serious crisis in Germany since the beginning of the war. It is pointed out that in the countries opposing Germany there have been several such crises and organizations in the cabinets.

The resignation of the Minister of Marine does not mean, the paper insists, that the submarine campaign will be abandoned. It is not known as yet whether his resignation has any connection with the submarine question or whether the connection may be that the resignation is a result of indications in the press, the Reichstag and the Prussian Chamber that an effort is being made to bend public opinion to the view that the submarine should not be used to such an extent and in such a way as is necessitated by war.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* asserts that the attempt to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon Germany's policy of conducting the war does not coincide with German military traditions.

The paper cites at length recent instances in the history of France, Italy and Russia, sending to prove that military authorities have been driven into disastrous moves by the force of public opinion.

The attitude of at least a part of the public in regard to the German submarine policy is made plain by a resolution introduced today by the National Liberal party in which it is urged that the Chancellor be restrained from entering into arrangements with other nations which would hinder us in the unlimited use of the submarine weapons.

At the same time the National Liberals sent the following telegram to Admiral von Tirpitz:

We are deeply moved by the retirement of your Excellency in the present difficult time. We send to the creator of our navy and the father of the German naval spirit assurance of the respect and most thankful devotion.

The text of the measure urged by this group is as follows:

"Considering that Great Britain not only makes war on the armed forces of Germany, but has taken measures in order to impede the providing of Germany with food supplies and raw materials, so as to compel Germany to submit through hunger, for which purpose Great Britain brutally violates international law and employs force against neutral countries.

"Considering further that Germany is able through unlimited and unrestrained submarine warfare, to increase the British lack of tonnage so that it can be made impossible for the British nation to obtain sufficient supplies of food and raw materials.

"Considering that such warfare would lead more speedily to a victorious end of the war, the Imperial Chancellor is urged to enter into no arrangements with other countries which would hinder the unlimited use of the submarine weapons and to permit in the war zone against the enemy's traders, with the

## KAISER THANKS TIRPITZ

Also Decorates Him and Keeps His Name on Navy Lists.

BERLIN, via London, March 18.—The Kaiser has written Admiral von Tirpitz a letter expressing regret at his resignation and thanking him for the excellent services he rendered the country during his long career as creator and organizer of the German navy.

The Emperor at the same time issued orders that Von Tirpitz's name be continued in the navy lists and also bestowed upon the former marine chief the star of Grand Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern with swords.

### Tirpitz Out for Urging Sea Fight?

ROME, March 18.—It is reported here that the retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz as German Minister of Marine was the result of his insistence on his plan to make an attack on Great Britain with the entire German navy. According to this report, both the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia disapproved of the plan.

### RUSSIANS FOIL TURKS' PLAN.

Attempted Counter Attack Beyond Manahattan a Costly Failure.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PETERHOF, March 18.—The following official statement was issued by the Russian War Office today:

On the western front, at Nibelsk, to the north of Dravitski, the enemy sprang a mine.

To the southwest of Lake Boghinskoye we repelled an enemy reconnaissance.

At Lipsk, north of Lake Vygonskoye, we repulsed an enemy offensive.

In the Caucasus. After we had captured Manahattan, while pursuing the Turks in the direction of Erzurum, the enemy attempted a counter attack, but we repelled him towards the west, with heavy loss.

### GERMANS CHECK RUSSIANS.

Artillery Active at Lake Narocz. Balkan Patrols in Skirmishes.

BERLIN, via London, March 18.—Army headquarters issued the following statement today regarding operations in the east:

Artillery fire in the district on both sides of Lake Narocz was very active. A weak Russian night attack north of Lake Muziol was easily repulsed.

Southwest of Lake Doiran (on the Bulgarian frontier) unimportant patrol skirmishes developed.

### RUSSIANS NEAR TREBIZOND.

Advance Guard Only Twenty Miles From Turkish Port.

PETERHOF, March 18.—Despatches received here today state that the Russian advance guard is within twenty miles of the Turkish city of Trebizond on the Black Sea.

### British Drive Back Turks.

LONDON, March 18.—The War office announced today that Turkish troops which attacked a British outpost at Imad, near Aden, on Thursday, were driven back with a loss of seventeen killed. The British casualties were one killed and seventeen injured.

### German Envoy May Not Return.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BOKS, March 18.—The departure of the German envoy at Bucharest, who has unexpectedly left the Rumanian capital for Berlin, is considered most significant, since his return is considered uncertain.

## LOSS OF VON TIRPITZ, GERMANY'S SEA LORD, BLOW TO NAVY HE CREATED

Admiral Changed Face of Europe by Creating an Immense Fleet.

### Called "Old Man of Sea"

One of the most picturesque characters of the whole war passes from the stage by the resignation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, creator of the modern German navy. His retirement, first reported to be due to ill health, is now officially confirmed. Despatches from Berlin state that Von Tirpitz's difficulties with the Imperial Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Foreign Minister von Jagow caused the old Admiral's resignation when the Kaiser lent his support to the civil, as opposed to the military, element in the German Empire.

Von Tirpitz has his counterpart in the field Marshal von Hindenburg, the German military idol. But Von Hindenburg's fame dates from the first Russian campaign, while Von Tirpitz has enjoyed both name and fame since his famous naval bill was introduced in the Reichstag in 1900.

In Great Britain there are two men who enjoy reputations similar to those of Von Tirpitz and Von Hindenburg. One is Lloyd George, the little Welsh lawyer whose name is a household word from one end of the kingdom to the other, and the other is General Sir William Robertson, recently appointed chief of the Imperial General Staff. Lloyd George made his reputation as a naval expert, and since the beginning of the war he has added greatly to it by his handling of the difficulties of the munitions problem. Robertson, on the other hand, is an implacable enemy of the precedent and favoritism that long have held sway in the British army.

May Win Favor Again.

Von Tirpitz combines the unusual qualities of excellent seamanship, executive talent and statesmanship. Although he is now shelved because he cannot carry on his ruthless submarine campaign as he and the naval party wish it, it must not be forgotten that this man is one of the strongest powers in Germany, and the chances are even that he will come back into favor some day.

Alfred Tirpitz was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, in Brandenburg, the son of a bourgeois lawyer and judge. He knew nothing about the sea and in the inland town in which he was brought up he could not have indulged in any wild fancies about life in the navy. As a boy he showed great force of character and fixed determination.

Receiving the ordinary gymnasium education he was sent at the age of 16 as a cadet to one of the old frigates of the Prussian navy. The fleet at that time was the haven of the sons of important Prussian noblemen.

Although young Tirpitz had not the remotest claim to nobility, he soon gained a name for himself in the navy and thus made himself heartily disliked by his comrades. He was a great admirer of the British—strange as it seems in the light of recent events—and Drake, Nelson and Hawkins were his heroes. He applied himself with great diligence to the routine of naval life, so that he knew all the navies of the world by heart and in after years was able when lobbying for an increased naval appropriation to quote statistics by the hour, statistics that are vital in any argument on naval construction.

Tirpitz was such a great admirer of England and English ways that he sent all his children to England to be educated. It must have greatly wounded his pride when in sinking the *Blücher* the English captured his eldest son, an officer on the warship.

Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, allowed young Tirpitz to be sent home to his father.

At the age of 20 Tirpitz was already a lieutenant and his promotion was so rapid that he gained the coveted post of Lieutenant-Commander at the age of 25. Twenty years after entering the service he was permitted to fly the pennant of a Rear Admiral.

In the defense of such a rapid career he gave much study to the British navy and the reasons why Britannia ruled the waves. England being surrounded by water, naturally depended upon ships for her defense while Germany, with only a short coast line and that disadvantageously placed from a geographical point of view, had turned all her attention to the army.

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This great interest in the navy led the Kaiser to make such remarks as "our future lies on the sea" and "We demand a place in the sun," which have since become famous. He was casting around for a man to modernize the German navy when Tirpitz's transformation of the torpedo boat fleet came to his attention. Tirpitz was at that time in the *Flotilla*, where he was in great measure responsible for the establishment of the German colony at Kiel. He was called home and put in charge of affairs at Kiel.

On Path of Navalism.

It was in 1898 that Admiral Tirpitz started Germany on the path of navalism. Von Tirpitz made the empire a great military power, but as the result of the war, when German ships are left at sea to the Boers, we are left up by the British. Germany had awakened to the fact that England's navy was overpowering in strength. Although Tirpitz knew this fact only too well, the average German knew or cared little about it. His interest was in the army, in which he had to serve and whose glories he knew by heart.

Tirpitz then set about quietly to build a fleet that would place Germany in the front rank as a naval power. His opening gun, which startled the world, and particularly England, was his naval law of 1900, in the preamble of which he stated:

"Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war even against the mightiest naval power would involve such risks as to threaten the supremacy of that power."

Only the forceful personality and stubbornness of this man, of whom tradition says his favorite drink is North Sea foam, enabled him to get that law

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Copyright American Press Association.  
Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, leaving Admiralty offices in Berlin.

through the Reichstag. There was much himself to be an excellent lobbyist and strong opposition, but Tirpitz showed he succeeded.

The opposition showed him that the German people, speaking through their representatives in the Reichstag, had no realization of what a naval power must be. He, therefore, set about educating them up to the required point. The Navy League, which he had already started at Kiel, was expanded so that it had branches in every province, town and village of the empire.

This organization is the parent of many similar organizations in the world over. The American Navy League is modeled after it. While our Navy League has only a few thousand members, Germany's has more than 1,000,000. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, was put at the head of this organization and it soon began to pour forth a stream of information regarding the German navy in the shape of lectures in the newspapers, illustrated articles in the magazines, pamphlets, photographs to be hung in shop windows and, later on, moving pictures. The propaganda even spread to the schools.

Tirpitz went further than that. He organized excursions, the price within the limit of even the most modest income, to the naval stations, where the German landowner, who was continually being asked to spend more and more for the navy, could see for himself what the fighting ships the fatherland depended upon for its protection. This idea has been adopted by the United States Navy.

Dreadnought the Reply.

Great Britain finally began to wake up to what the old man of the sea was doing. The Kiel canal had just been finished, and while from a naval point of view it was very important it had little commercial value. Sir John Fisher, head of the British Admiralty, then sprang a great surprise on his rival on the opposite shore of the North Sea. The dreadnought came into being, a ship larger than any yet built and carrying heavier guns and heavier armament.

The Kiel canal was too narrow to admit such large ships, and therefore if England insisted on building these monsters Tirpitz's fleet was useless. But the old man, "Der Meister," as they call him in Berlin, threw away all his plans and began anew.

Sir John Fisher knew very well that Germany had to abandon her late dream of building huge battleships. But Tirpitz set about immediately to remedy this fault. He called together the representatives of the largest private shipbuilding companies, notably the Germania yards at Kiel, recently taken over by the Krupp, the Vulkan at Bremen, Schichau at Elbing, and Blohm & Voess at Hamburg. They were ordered to get to work to enlarge their yards so as to accommodate the new style of fighting ships. The three imperial shipyards at Kiel, Danzig and Wilhelmshaven were also enlarged and equipped. Then work began in earnest. Money was wrung out of the Reichstag by the almost unending persuasive yet insistent Tirpitz despite the bitter opposition of the socialists. Ships were laid down and completed in record time, some were even built secretly despite what seems to be the impossibility of so doing. The Kiel canal was enlarged to accommodate the new ships.

The Anglo-German shipbuilding duel then began, about which so much was written in the years just preceding the war. For his part in it Tirpitz, long

Once a Great Admirer of England, Where All His Children Were Educated.

### FOUNDED NAVY LEAGUE

ago taken into the high councils of the empire as Minister of Marine, received the coveted "von" at the hands of the Emperor and a seat in the Herrenhaus, the upper house of the Prussian Diet. He also received numerous decorations, chief among which is the Order of the Black Eagle, corresponding to the Order of the Garter in England.

Enormous Increase in Cost.

As an example of what Von Tirpitz's navy has cost the German Government let me cite merely these figures: The expenditures for the fleet in 1898, when Von Tirpitz took the helm, amounted to \$20,000,000. In 1913, the year before the war, they had risen to \$115,000,000, an increase of almost 400 per cent.

Von Tirpitz still always be remembered as the father of the giant submarine. He was greatly interested in this naval weapon even before the war, and the British Admiralty was restless as the result of reports that Von Tirpitz was building great "interceptors" with which to attack England. His statement to an American newspaper correspondent in the early part of last year, which was followed by the "submarine blockade" of the British Isles, may here be recalled:

"We can bottle her up and torpedo every English and allied ship which bears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large food supplies."

Undoubtedly he thought he could do that. But he has failed to make any lack of preparation or initiative on his part. It simply means that he attempted the impossible.

The face of the world has been changed by the German navy since the beginning of the century. Von Tirpitz has had a great part in it. He has held power longer than any man in German public life since Bismarck, in fact he was called "Tirpitz the Eternal."

One thing of no little importance for which he will be remembered is the abolishing of the conventional qualification for promotion in the navy. He recognized it thoroughly, starting from the bottom, where he himself started, and recognizing only the merit system. He has done to the German navy what Sir William Robertson is expected to do to the British army.

Headstrong as he is, Von Tirpitz was sure to make enemies and he has them aplenty. The Kaiser is reported to have said to one young officer of favored lineage who complained against the old man: "You'll have to get along with him as well as you can. That's what I have to do."

In personal appearance Von Tirpitz looks the very picture of Neptune. He has the bulk, the striking features and the long forked beard to make him a striking figure in any assembly. What will become of him now only time can tell, but it is hard to believe that he will remain inactive.

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#### Top Coat after "Georgette"

Paris' Latest Vogue

Full flare back and straight front panel with soft roll convertible collar are features of this "Georgette" Coat, made in black and white "Callot" Check or navy blue or black Serge, lined with flowered crepe.

Special 39.50

#### Sash Coat after "Cheruit"

Paris' Latest Vogue

High-tying sash, Empire yoke back and high yoke front with acorn crocheted buttons are the features of this "Cheruit" Coat, made of imported "Poiret" Twill in cornstalk, Rookie, jade, navy or black, lined with Liberty satin

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### Women's Suit Shop

An extensive showing of Custom Tailor-made Suits adapting the latest models shown by Lanvin, Doucet, Jenny, Paquin, Drecoll, Bernard and others.

#### Braid Bound Suit after "Bernard"

Paris' Latest Vogue

Flare sides and back, soft roll revers, double skirt with Bergere pockets, entire suit bound with half-inch silk braid, with insert of soutache, are the features of this "Bernard" model, shown in checks, plain serges and hairline stripes.

Special 49.50

### Women's Gown Shop

An extensive display of Gowns for all occasions—exact copies or adaptations from Fashion creators such as Jenny, Doucet, Beer, Klein, Premet, Brandt or Paquin.

#### Taffeta Gown after "Beer"

Paris' Latest Vogue

A pelerine collar of embroidered organdie crushed in surplice effect, a double puffed sleeve and garland ruching on skirt are the features of this "Beer" Gown, made of soft taffeta silk in gray, brown, navy, Belgian or black.

Special 39.50

### Women's Silk and Lingerie Waist Shop

The Lingerie Waists received from Paris are of Handkerchief Linen or Batiste in White or Rose, also Linen with a variety of colored stripes or various size polka dots; sailor collars and wide flowing jabots are the features. Silk Waists are of Georgette crepe and fashionable satin.

#### Satin Waist after "Jenny"

Paris' Latest Vogue

Sunburst pleating of satin in white, flesh or rose, softened with a gold of white Georgette, crystal buttons and gilt braid edging are the features of the waist which "Jenny" calls the "Fantassin."

Special 15.75

#### Satin Waist after "Fargo"

Paris' Latest Vogue

A new shoulder effect forming a pointed yoke front and back, satin worked buttonholes and embroidered buttons are the features of this "Fargo" waist, made of French satin in white or flesh color.

Special 9.75